

July 1899

## SPECIAL NOTICE

The mass of material required to be handled in the Copyright Office has assumed large proportions. During the fiscal year 1898-99 more than eighty-five thousand titles for copyright were received and considered. Out of this number 80,908 actual entries were made. In the case of more than three thousand applications the entries desired were not permitted by the copyright law and the fees were returned to the senders, by check in each case. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and fifty-five copyright certificates were written, revised, and mailed. More than sixty-seven thousand letters were received, and over ninety thousand separate pieces of mail matter were sent from the Copyright Office during the fiscal year 1898-99.

One hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and forty-three articles (books, periodicals, musical compositions, maps, photographs, engravings, etc.) were received, acknowledged, dated, numbered, credited, and catalogued, more than one hundred and forty thousand catalogue cards being made for this purpose.

These figures give some idea of the amount of detail work required to be done in the Copyright Office. It is earnestly desired to handle all copyright matter with such care and method that the business intrusted to the office shall be executed with correctness and reasonable dispatch. The clients of the Copyright Office can give their aid and expedite their copyright business by acquiescing in the following suggestions:

1. Remit only the **EXACT FEE** required by law, as stated in the Fee Circular and "Directions."

2. Send no remittance unaccompanied by **TITLE** and proper application for copyright, with a clear statement of the name and address of the remitter, and how it is desired the money should be applied.

3. Send no remittance, or stamp, or stamped envelope for return postage.

4. Send no article for **DEPOSIT** without marking upon *the article itself* (not the wrapper) the name and address of the sender.

5. Send no article, such as a photograph, engraving, or chromo, without marking upon it a title or name, and a distinguishing mark or number, if more than one article bears the same title.

6. If a receipt for deposit is required, send a filled-out receipt form **WITH THE ARTICLE**, *not in separate envelope*.

7. Having complied with the law in sending two copies, *do not make duplicate deposits*. They are useless so far as protecting the copyright is concerned, and considerable time is lost in making the examinations necessary to determine that they are duplicates.

8. If a certificate is desired, send a 10-cent internal-revenue stamp, *uncanceled*, **PINNED TO THE APPLICATION**.

9. If no certificate is desired or paid for, *do not send any revenue stamp*.

10. **SEND APPLICATION, TITLE, FEE, AND, WHEN POSSIBLE, (THE TWO COPIES IN ONE PARCEL.** By using the addressed franking label no postage need be paid, and the parcel will not be subject to any limit of weight or size.

### COPYRIGHT LAW.

An edition (revised to March 3, 1899) of the Copyright Statutes has been published, with index, in a pamphlet of 24 pp., of which a copy will be sent to any person requesting it. A resident in the United States, Canada, or Mexico is not required to send remittance or stamps for paying postage.

**LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS:**  
**HERBERT PUTNAM.**

**REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS:**  
**THORVALD SOLBERG.**

# DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHTS.

## TO WHOM APPLICATION FOR COPYRIGHT SHOULD BE MADE.

All correspondence regarding copyright business and all articles forwarded in relation to copyright should be addressed: "THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C."

Address Librarian of Congress.

Addressed labels, which can be used for all copyright business without the payment of postage, can be obtained upon request.

Addressed labels.

Please do not send any stamps or stamped envelopes for return postage, as all mail matter sent from the Copyright Office, addressed to any part of the United States (including Alaska), Canada, and Mexico, is carried without postage under Government frank. Also, please do not send any remittance to pay for blanks or circulars of any kind, as they are furnished without charge upon request.

Do not send return postage.

Send no money for circulars, etc.

## APPLICATION FOR COPYRIGHT ENTRY.

It is highly desirable that each application for copyright entry shall be so made that the law is strictly complied with, so that no question can arise as to the validity of the entry recorded. Also, that the application shall be in such a form that the Copyright Office can, upon its receipt, promptly make the entries desired, and thus avoid delay through the necessity for correspondence.

Application for copyright.

To aid in accomplishing this, the Copyright Office prepares an application form, which should be used in all cases in accordance with the directions for filling it up, printed on page 4 of the blank. This form will be furnished upon request. The form is made as simple as the law will allow, and it is desirable that all the information asked for shall be supplied. The following information called for in the blank is necessary, and without it no entry of title can be made:

Application form.

1. The application must state the nature of the article for which copyright is desired—i. e., whether it is

Application must state nature of article.

a book, periodical, map, drama, musical composition, engraving, photograph, lithograph, chromo, or a painting, drawing, or statuary. The classes of articles named in the copyright statutes as subject to copyright are printed on page 4 of the application blank, and no article can be registered in the Copyright Office which can not be classed under one or the other designation used in the law to indicate the articles subject to copyright protection. Indefinite designations, such as "publication," "reproduction," "picture," "work of art," etc., should not be used. The term "chart" should only be used to indicate some form of map, and not in its ordinary sense in referring to printed matter spread out upon a sheet. Such articles should be described as BOOKS. The words "engraving," "cut," and "print" are understood to mean only a work of art, and the articles which they designate are subject to copyright only when they are articles sold or exchanged for their artistic value. The term "print" should not be used to designate something printed. The terms "design" and "model" should only be used to designate a distinctly artistic production. If only the words of a song are desired to be protected, the application should be made out for a "book;" if protection is desired for both words and music, application should be made for a "musical composition." Do not apply for entry of a "comedy," a "drama," or a "farce," or use any similar differentiating term, but in all cases use the designation "dramatic composition."

2. When application is made for a book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph, it is necessary to state where the article is printed or made, or whether it is printed or made, or to be printed or made, in the United States.

3. It is not necessary to state the name of the author if it is desired to keep the book or other article anonymous, but the nationality of the author of any literary, musical, or artistic work is required in order to determine the fee to be charged, and also to determine whether the article, in the case of a foreign work, is the production of a citizen of some country to the subjects of which country the privilege of copyright in the United States has been extended.

In the case of an author who is a native of a foreign country but a legal or permanent resident of the United

Chart.

Engraving, cut, and print.

State where article is printed or made.

State nationality of author.

Author of foreign nativity, but legal resident of United States.

States, that fact should be stated, or the citizenship should be given as of the United States. If the author is of foreign nativity but has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, that fact should be stated.

4. An entry of copyright can not be made unless the application for such entry contains a distinct statement *in whose name* the claim of copyright is to be registered. The Copyright Office can not *infer* from the form of application who is the intended claimant. The application must distinctly state the full name and address of the person who claims to be proprietor of the copyright. No entry can be made in a fictitious name, such as a nom de plume or pseudonym. The *real name* of the claimant must be stated. Not only does the law require that the real name of the copyright claimant shall be printed in the notice of copyright which it is obligatory to print upon each copy of any article copyrighted, but it also requires that the name of the copyright claimant shall be printed in the catalogue of copyright entries. If an author desires to preserve his anonymity and to avoid putting his name on record, he should arrange to have some other person make the copyright entry in such person's name as "proprietor," under an arrangement with himself as author. Entry can be made in the name of a firm, of a corporation, or trustee, or in two or more names as joint authors or proprietors.

State name of claimant.

Nom de plume or pseudonym.

Real name of claimant must be stated.

Firm or corporation name can be used.

State whether author or proprietor.

One application will serve for several titles.

5. The blank should be filled up to state whether the copyright is claimed as *author* or as *proprietor* of the work whose title is recorded.

One application form will serve for a number of titles, provided the information called for on page 1 of the blank is equally applicable to each title. In case, however, the titles are typewritten on pages 2 and 3 of the blank, a space of 1½ inches should be left between each title, and no more be put upon each page than will allow this space, which is required for receiving the date and number stamp which pertains to each title.

#### FILING THE TITLE.

The first step to be taken in order to secure copyright protection, according to law, is the transmission to this office of a *printed copy of the title of the book*

Printed or typewritten title must be filed.



or other article. (Revised Statutes, section 4956.) The copying of such title page into the record books of the Copyright Office becomes the recording of the claim of copyright. The requirements of the statute are definite, and it is incumbent that they shall be exactly complied with. If, therefore, no title is sent, no entry can be made.

Formal application should be made.

Printed title should be sent.

Formal application for copyright should be made by filling up the application blank in accordance with the directions printed on page 4, and mailing it with the required fee, addressed: THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. The application should always be accompanied by a title page. Preferably a *printed* title of the book or other article should be sent; or, in lieu thereof, a third copy of the article. But if this can not be done, the title should be *typewritten* on page 2 or 3 of the blank, and should be worded exactly as it is proposed to print the title of the published book, or other article. *Written titles can not be accepted.* Sending two copies of a book or other article is not a compliance with the requirement of the law that a title and two copies must be sent, but three copies will serve, if such copies bear the printed title.

Music titles.

In the case of music, preferably the *printed title cover* of the music should be sent when this contains a complete title with names of author of the words and composer of the music; or, in lieu thereof, a *third* copy of the piece of music. But if this can not be done, the complete title should be *typewritten* on page 2 or 3 of the blank. If several typewritten titles are to be sent with one application, they can be put upon pages 2 and 3 of the application blank, 1½ inches apart, so as to allow the date and number stamp to come between.

Original works of art.

In the case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design for a work of the fine arts, in addition to the title, if there is one, a *description* must be sent, and a *photograph* must be filed. This photograph is required for identification, and should be a *photograph taken directly from the work of art*, and not a print, half-tone, photogravure, or any other kind of reproduction.

Great care should be taken to send this title for record *before the publication* or distribution of any copies of the article which it is desired to copyright. The law states explicitly (section 4956, Revised Statutes) that "*No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design, for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright.*"

Title must be filed before publication.

#### WORKS IN MORE THAN ONE VOLUME.

In the case of works published in parts or volumes, the title of each part or volume must be recorded as an independent work. Of newspapers, magazines, or other periodical publications, the title for each number, *distinguished by volume, number, and date*, is required to be filed as if it were a distinct work.

Each volume requires separate entry.

Each number of a periodical requires separate entry.

In the case of engravings, photographs, or other articles published with variations, or music in different arrangements, a title must be recorded for each variety, and must be so worded as to clearly differentiate the different editions or issues. Each pose, in the case of a photograph, requires separate entry under some distinguishing title, number, or mark.

Each variation requires separate entry.

Each pose of photograph requires separate entry.

#### WHO CAN APPLY FOR A COPYRIGHT.

1. The *author* of any literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work, who is a citizen of the United States or a subject of any country to whose citizens the United States has extended the benefits of copyright, is privileged to obtain copyright in the United States. 2. Any person to whom an author, *who has the privilege of copyright in the United States*, has transferred his copyright can apply for and obtain copyright entry as a "proprietor." 3. A translator, and the editor, compiler, dramatizer, or abridger of a work, may, under the copyright law, be considered as the author of the translation, the compilation, the

The author or his assigns can obtain copyright.

Assigns of author privileged to copyright.

Translator, editor, dramatizer, or compiler.

dramatization, or the abridgment, and can apply for and obtain copyright entry.

The mere *'possession* of a book, either in manuscript or printed form, does not of itself give the possessor the privilege of copyright.

#### DEPOSIT OF COPIES.

Deposit of copies.

The second step required to be taken to complete a copyright is the deposit of *two* copies of the article for which the title has been recorded. This must be made before the publication or distribution of any copies of the article, the law explicitly providing that "*No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall also, not later than the day of the publication thereof, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, or deposit in the mail, within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print, or photograph, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same.*"

Penalty for non-compliance, \$25.

Unless this deposit is made a penalty of \$25 is incurred.

TWO copies required.

*Two* copies are required, and they must be complete copies of the best edition. The explicit words of the statute are: "*Two complete printed copies thereof, of the best edition issued.*" (Revised Statutes, section 4959.) In the case of books, the copies must be printed from type set within the limits of the United States. Photographs must be prints from negatives made in the United States, and chromos and lithographs from drawings on stone or transfers therefrom made in the United States.

Books, photographs, chromos, and lithographs must be made in the United States.

Book published in periodical.

When a book is published serially in a periodical, *two* copies of each number of the *magazine* containing it should be deposited, and if afterwards published as a complete work, then two copies of the completed book should be deposited.

One copy of new edition required.

In the case of a *new edition* the law requires the deposit of *one* copy.

Regarding the deposit of plays, see page 14.



All articles, such as photographs, engravings, etc., sent for deposit, should bear a distinguishing title, number, or mark. In the case of a series of photographs of the same subject, each pose should have some distinguishing mark.

These articles for copyright deposit can be sent *free* by mail (without limit of weight), if the printed Penalty Labels, furnished upon request by the Librarian of Congress, are used.

Deposits can be mailed free.

10 The articles should be addressed: "The Librarian of Congress, Copyright Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C."

#### MANUSCRIPTS OR OTHER ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

15 Manuscripts can not be accepted as deposits to complete copyright, and should not be sent to the Copyright Office. No original drawings, paintings, or statuary, or models for pottery, porcelain, or glassware; nor any original articles or devices, such as models for games, puzzles, etc., should be sent to the  
20 Copyright Office.

Manuscripts should not be sent.

#### RECEIPT FOR COPIES DEPOSITED.

By special provision of Congress, all articles deposited in the Library of Congress, Copyright Department, to complete entries of copyright, are catalogued  
25 and the titles published in the weekly publication entitled "Catalogue of title entries of books and other articles entered in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., under the copyright law, wherein the copyright  
30 has been completed by the deposit of two copies." In this publication are given: The title of the article deposited; the name of the claimant of copyright; the date and entry number of the record of claim of copyright; and the number and date of the deposit  
35 of the copies sent to complete the copyright.

Receipt for copies deposited.

This printed publication, therefore, is equivalent to a published receipt for copies deposited to complete copyright, and is the only form of receipt which the office is authorized by law to give; except that a certified receipt can be given upon payment of the legal  
40 fee of 50 cents and one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp.

Catalogue entry equivalent to receipt for deposit.

Special receipt  
given.

If for special reasons, however, receipts for the deposit of copies are required, they can be given, *provided* a blank receipt form is properly filled out by the sender of the article, ready for dating and signing; and *provided* it is sent *with the two copies of the article* required by law to be delivered.

Blank receipt  
forms.

These blank receipt forms will be supplied on request, and they should be so fully and carefully filled out that no question of identity can arise; otherwise no receipt can be furnished.

### NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

Notice of copy-  
right.

The third step requisite to secure any valid copyright is the printing of the claim of copyright on each copy of the article protected. No copyright can be protected against infringement unless the notice prescribed by law is inserted in every copy produced. The wording of the notice is determined by the copyright statute, and must be one or other of these two forms:

a. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington; or,

b. Copyright, \_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_.

Notice, where  
printed.

In the case of a book, the law prescribes that this notice shall be printed on the title-page, or the page immediately following; and in the case of other articles copyrighted the notice must be inscribed on some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted. The date given in the copyright notice should agree with the year date of the entry of the title upon the records of the Copyright Office, and the name of the copyright claimant, as printed, should agree with the name recorded as proprietor of the copyright. A variance between the claim as recorded and as printed upon the article would cast a doubt upon the validity of the copyright; hence care should be used to see that they agree.

Date of notice.

Variance in  
claim of copyright.

### PENALTY FOR FALSE NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT.

False notice of  
copyright. Pen-  
alty \$100.

The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who shall insert the notice of copyright, or words of

*the same purport*, upon any book or other article which has not been copyrighted, *whether such article be subject to copyright or otherwise*; or who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in the United States; or who shall import any book, photograph, chromo or lithograph, or other article bearing such notice of copyright or words of the same purport, which is not copyrighted in this country.

Importation of  
articles bearing  
false claims.

#### COPYRIGHT FEES.

The copyright fees prescribed by law are as follows:

Copyright fee.

For recording each title of a book, or other article, the production of a citizen or resident of the United States, the charge is fifty (50) cents. If a certificate of copyright (*i. e.*, a certificate of the entry of the title) is desired, there is an additional charge of fifty (50) cents, or \$1 in all. When a certificate is ordered, there should also be sent one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp, to be canceled and attached thereto in this office.

Fee for citizen.

For recording each title of a book, or other work, the production of a person *not* a citizen or resident of the United States, the charge is \$1. This fee of \$1 is required to be paid for recording the title of every work whose original *author* or producer is "a person not a citizen or resident of the United States," whether the proprietor of the copyright is or is not a citizen or resident of the United States. A certificate of such record requires the payment of fifty (50) cents additional, or \$1.50 in all. In this case, also, if a certificate is desired, one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp should be forwarded with the application.

Fee for foreigner.

For every copy under seal of the record of entry of any title, the charge is fifty (50) cents, and one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp.

Copy of record.

For a certified receipt for the deposit of the two copies required by law, the charge is fifty (50) cents, and one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp.

Receipt for deposit.

For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, of ordinary length, the charge is \$1; and for each copy of an assignment \$1; with, in each case, one uncanceled 10-cent internal-revenue stamp.

Assignment.

**Revenue stamps.** Each and every certificate issued by the Copyright Office now requires to have attached to it a 10-cent internal-revenue stamp. This stamp should, in all cases, be sent uncanceled, and should be *pinned*, not stuck, to the application or letter.

**Certificate of copyright.** It is optional with the copyright applicant to pay the fee for a certificate at the time of entry of title. A certificate of copyright is convenient *prima facie* evidence of copyright entry; but this document can be had in the form of a certified *copy of record* at any time subsequent to the entry of title.

*Do not send any revenue stamps unless certificates are desired;* and in no case should any postage stamps or stamped envelopes be sent for reply, as all Copyright-Office mail is forwarded under a Government frank.

**Remittances.** All remittances should be by *money order* or express order, payable to the LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS. No money should be placed in any package of books, music, or other matter sent to the Copyright Office, and all remitters are respectfully urged to take care to send an identifiable remittance. Postage stamps should not be sent as fees.

#### TERM OF COPYRIGHT AND RENEWAL.

**Term of copyright.** The first term of copyright is for twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title in the Copyright Office. *The title is recorded on the day of its receipt in the Copyright Office*, in accordance with the provisions of the copyright statutes, and no date prior to the day of receipt can be given to the entry of title; but upon request a title will be held a reasonable time and recorded upon some subsequent day, if desired.

**Renewal.** *Within six months before the expiration of the first term of copyright*, the author, if he is still living, or his widow or children, if he is dead, can have the copyright continued for a further term of fourteen years. This renewal requires the filing of the title a second time, and the deposit of the two copies on publication, exactly the same as in the case of an original copyright. The fees are also the same, but in the case of a renewal a certificate is obligatory, and this certificate must be published, for the space of four weeks, in some one or more newspapers printed in the United

**Publication of certificate.**



States. This publication of the certificate of renewal must take place within two months from its date.

#### ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHTS.

Copyrights are assignable in law by any instrument of writing. This should state the names of the assignee and the assignor, the title of the book or other article assigned; should contain a statement of "valuable consideration," and should be dated. Every assignment must be recorded in the Copyright Office within sixty days after its execution, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice." (Revised Statutes, sec. 4955.)

Assignment of copyright.

Must be recorded.

The fee for recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, of ordinary length, is \$1, and one uncanceled ten-cent internal-revenue stamp. The same fee is prescribed by law for each copy of an assignment.

Fee for recording assignment.

Fee for copy of assignment.

#### PUBLICATION AFTER ENTRY OF TITLE.

The time of publication of any work of which the title has been recorded is not limited by the statute, but the courts have intimated that the publication should take place within a "reasonable time." The United States copyright law makes no special provision for an interim copyright, and the inchoate right secured by the filing of the title-page prior to publication has not been determined; but the entry of the title, either of a book, periodical, or other publication subject to copyright, does not secure a monopoly in the use of such title. The title is only protected as an integral part of the work which it designates, hence only the titles of specific publications are subject to copyright registration.

Publication after entry.

Registration of title gives no monopoly of use.

#### TRANSLATION AND DRAMATIZATION.

The act of March 3, 1891 (51st Congress, 2d session, chapter 565, section 1: Statutes at Large, vol. 26, p. 1107), provides that "authors or their assigns shall have *exclusive* right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States."

Translation and dramatization.

## Translations.

Translations authorized by the authors or proprietors of copyrighted works, and translations of non-copyrighted books, are subject to copyright entry in the Copyright Office as original productions, and application for copyright entry should be made as for an original work.

## Dramatic compositions.

## Deposit of copies of drama.

Dramatic compositions should be applied for upon printed or typewritten titles, as in the case of other literary compositions. It has been the practice of the Copyright Office to receive and credit, at the responsibility of the claimant, two *typewritten* copies of a drama, but by a recent decision of the courts it is held that such deposit of typewritten copies is not a compliance with the copyright law. Under these circumstances the safer course to pursue is to file *printed* copies.

## PERIODICALS.

## Periodicals.

## Each number requires separate entry.

The general title of a newspaper or periodical, apart from the contents, can not be protected under the copyright law. *Each number*, therefore, of a periodical should be entered by its title, distinguished by a statement of the volume, number, and date of the issue. Application can be made for the entry, in advance, of a number of issues, by sending the printed title heading with the variations as to volume, number, and date written in, each issue requiring a separate fee. The entry of title should *precede publication*, and *two* copies of each issue should be sent to the Library of Congress, *Copyright Department*, at the earliest moment after printing. Owing to the difficulty of insuring the receipt of the two copies of a newspaper in the Library of Congress *on or before the day of publication*, as required by law, it is a desirable precaution to obtain the postmaster's receipt, to serve, in case of need, as evidence of the mailing of the two copies *on or before the day of publication*.

## Postmaster's receipt for mailing of two copies should be taken.

## Variance in claim should be avoided.

Care should be taken, in applying, that the name of the copyright claimant is stated in the same form as it is intended to print it in the notice of copyright required to be printed on each paper.

## INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

## International copyright.

By the act of March 3, 1891, which went into effect on July 1 of the same year, the United States Congress,

by textual amendment of the then existing copyright law, removed the limitation of the privilege of copyright to citizens of the United States, and made it possible for foreign authors to obtain copyright in the United States upon the same terms as native authors, except that the fee for entry in the case of the production of a foreigner is double. Congress, however, distinctly provided that the copyright privileges secured by the act should "only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as [to] its own citizens; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement."

Copyright privileges extended to citizens of certain countries only.

Under the operation of this provision, the privileges of copyright in the United States have been extended by Presidential proclamations to the authors of Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and her possessions (Australia, Canada, India, etc.), Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

Foreign authors may obtain copyright in U. S.

The authors, artists, composers, etc., of the countries named, therefore, and their assigns, as copyright proprietors, can obtain copyright protection for their works in the United States upon the same stipulations as those which apply to American authors, and the foregoing directions for obtaining copyright protection should be followed in the case of foreign works exactly as in the case of American works.

Application for foreign works should be made as in the case of American works.

#### SPAIN.

The war with Spain suspended the privilege of copyright in the United States for the productions of Spanish subjects. Concerning the renewal of the privilege, the Attorney General expressed the following opinion, under date of December 2, 1898: "When a treaty of peace shall have been finally concluded, their rights will be determined either by the provisions of the treaty or, if the treaty be silent, it will be competent for the United States, through its executive officers, to resume the exercise of such rights and

Spain, copyright relations suspended during war.

Renewal of copyright privileges.

Copyright relations renewed.

privileges as previously existed and have not been definitively declared terminated. So that if the treaty be silent with reference to copyright, it would, in my opinion, be entirely proper for the Librarian of Congress to admit Spanish subjects, after the conclusion and ratification of the treaty, to the same copyright privileges that they enjoyed prior to the declaration of war." Under the above opinion of the Attorney General, registration of titles of works by citizens of Spain has been resumed since April 11, 1899.

#### HAWAII, PUERTO RICO, CUBA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

In regard to the privilege of copyright in the United States on behalf of the natives of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, the opinion of the Attorney General, December 2, 1898, was as follows:

"It appears that the subjects of Hawaii had not, prior to the passage of the resolution of annexation of July 7, 1898, become vested by proclamation with the privilege of copyright in the United States. I have heretofore held, in an opinion, that certain laws of the United States relative to tonnage dues upon vessels from foreign ports still applied to the ports of Hawaii, and had not been abrogated by the terms or effect of the resolution of annexation. For the reasons given in that opinion, I think that the inhabitants of Hawaii are not at present, in the absence of affirmative legislation by Congress to that effect, entitled to the benefits of our copyright laws.

"Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Manila have not as yet been formally ceded to the United States. So far as they are subject to the control and government of this country they are ruled under the principle of belligerent right. They have not become entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. In my opinion, when they shall have been directly ceded by treaty to the United States, and such treaty duly ratified by the Senate, their respective inhabitants will not be entitled to the benefits of the copyright laws unless the treaty, by its terms, confers such right, or Congress shall afterwards extend such laws to the inhabitants of those countries."



## COPYRIGHT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The benefits of copyright are available for the productions of American citizens in the countries named above (p. 15), but only as they are available to the citizens of such countries. That is to say, citizens of the United States can obtain copyright abroad in the countries named, and in such other countries as by their laws grant copyright privileges to aliens, by taking the steps required by the laws and regulations in force in each country. Application should be made to the copyright bureau, or government officer charged with the administration of copyright business in each case. Owing to the diversity of the requirements, and the necessity of complying exactly with the law and the departmental regulations, the practical way is to secure the services of an agent or publisher abroad.

Foreign copy-  
rights.

Application  
should be made to  
the foreign copy-  
right bureaus.

As the United States is not a party to the International Copyright Union, and has not entered into any treaties with foreign countries to secure in such countries protection for existing United States copyrights, copyright protection is not secured abroad by virtue of copyright registration in this country. *Entry of copyright at Washington gives protection to the copyright only within the United States.* Moreover, the copyright department of the Library of Congress has no official functions as regards the securing of copyrights abroad, and can take no action regarding such foreign copyright protection.

United States not  
a member of Inter-  
national Copyright  
Union.

## ARTICLES NOT SUBJECT TO COPYRIGHT PROTECTION.

The following articles, frequently applied for, are not subject to copyright protection under the copyright law and decisions of the courts:

Articles not sub-  
ject to copyright  
protection.

Account books.	Betting books.
Advertisements.	Blank agreements.
Advertising devices.	Blank books.
Advertising novelties.	Blank cards.
Albums.	Blank forms.
Articles of manufacture.	Blank price lists.
Articles subject to patents for designs.	Book covers.
	Books for minutes of societies.
	Bonds.
Badges.	Borders.
Ballots.	Box covers.
Bank notes.	Business names.
Banners.	Buttons.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
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| Cards (identification).              | Names (coined).                                  |
| Cards (playing).                     | Names of articles.                               |
| Cards (postal).                      | Names of companies.                              |
| Cards (score).                       | Names of corporations.                           |
| Catchwords.                          | Names of libraries.                              |
| Checks.                              | Names of medicines.                              |
| Coats of arms.                       | Names of products.                               |
| Coined words or names.               | Names of substances.                             |
| Contracts.                           | Names (professional).                            |
| Corporations.                        | Names (stage).                                   |
| Coupons, or coupon systems.          | Note headings.                                   |
| Crests.                              | Notes (promissory).                              |
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|                                      | Puzzles.   |
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| Form of words.                       | Scenery (stage).                                 |
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| Identification cards.                | Specialty acts.                                  |
| Insignia.                            | Stage business.                                  |
|                                      | Stage curtains.                                  |
| Labels. (See below.)                 | Stage scenes, or scenery.                        |
| Letter heads.                        | Stamps.  |
|                                      | Stickers.  |
| Manufactured articles.               | Systems.   |
| Mechanical devices.                  |  |
| Medals.                              | Tablets.   |
| Medicines.                           | Test (ophthalmic) cards.                         |
| Memorandum books.                    | Tickets of any kind.                             |
| Mere names, words, or phrases.       |  |

Time books.	Utensils.
Titles, as such.	
Titles of libraries.	Words (coined).
Titles of newspapers.	Words or phrases.
Titles of series.	Wrappers for articles to be sold.
Trade-marks.	

Ideas, methods, schemes, and systems as such are not subject to copyright protection.

Ideas, methods, etc., not subject to copyright.

#### LABELS AND PRINTS FOR ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE.

Labels are not entered for copyright in the Library of Congress, but under the operation of the act of June 18, 1874, are required to be registered at the Patent Office. This act also defines the words "print," "cut," and "engraving" as used in the copyright law as only applicable to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts. The principle which determines the differentiation of prints registerable in the Copyright Office and prints requiring to be registered at the Patent Office, is set out in the decision of the Commissioner of Patents in the case of *Ex parte Heinz Company* (Official Gazette of the Patent Office, v. 62, p. 1064), and reads as follows: "It (the purpose of the act) is believed to be to relegate to the Patent Office all registry in the general nature of, or akin to, copyright of things which are mere adjuncts or appurtenances of articles of trade, and to leave to the Librarian of Congress the registry of things whose value in exchange resides in themselves."

Labels and prints

## CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES.

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In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (51st Congress, 2d session, chap. 565, sec. 4. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, p. 1108), there is prepared, in the office of the Register of Copyrights, a weekly catalogue of all completed copyright business. This publication, entitled "CATALOGUE OF TITLE ENTRIES OF BOOKS AND OTHER ARTICLES ENTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER THE COPYRIGHT LAW, WHEREIN THE COPYRIGHT HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE DEPOSIT OF TWO COPIES," contains a list of all copyright entries perfected by the deposit of the copies required by law, and gives in each case the full title entry, the name and address of the copyright claimant, the date and number of the copyright entry, and the date when the copies were deposited to complete the entry of copyright. The titles are classified under the following rubrics:

- I. Books:
  - (1) Books proper.
  - (2) Miscellaneous, Leaflets, etc.
  - (3) Newspaper and Magazine articles.
- II. Dramatic Compositions.
- III. Periodicals.
- IV. Musical compositions and Collections of Music.
- V. Maps and Charts.
- VI. Engravings, Cuts, and Prints.
- VII. Chromos and Lithographs.
- VIII. Photographs.
- IX. Fine Arts (a list of the photographs deposited with applications for copyright of paintings, drawings, statuary, and models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts).
- X. Index of Copyright Proprietors.

The index of proprietors is a complete index of all the entries contained in one week's issue of the catalogue, under an alphabet of the names of the copyright claimants.

The titles of the first division of books, Books I (Books proper), are prepared in the Catalogue Department of the Library of Congress, and are complete bibliographical titles of all books received at the Library of Congress under the operation of the copyright law.

This catalogue of copyright entries is distributed by the Treasury Department, and may be subscribed for at the rate of \$5.00 per year (for 4 vols. of about 1,000 pages each) through the nearest collector of customs. *The Librarian of Congress can not take subscriptions, but a sample copy of the catalogue may be obtained upon request preferred to the Librarian of Congress.*



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<b>Receipt for copies deposited</b> .....	9	20
<b>Receipt form, blank:</b>		
Should be filled up .....	10	5
Supplied upon request .....	10	10



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Record books not subject to copyright .....	18	
Regalia not subject to copyright .....	18	
Remittances should be made by money order or express order.....	12	20
Renewal of copyright:		
For fourteen years .....	12	35
Must be made within six months prior to expiration of first term of copyright .....	12	35
Publication of, required .....	12	40
Must be within two months of entry .....	13	5
"Reproduction" should not be used when applying for copyright..	4	10
Return postage should not be sent .....	3	10
Revenue stamp (10 cents) required on each Copyright Office cer- tificate .....	12	5
Should be <u>pinned</u> to application or notification card .....	12	10
Should not be sent unless certificate is actually paid for .....	12	15
Right to dramatize or translate the exclusive right of authors ..	13	35
Scenery not subject to copyright .....	18	
Score books not subject to copyright .....	18	
Scrapbooks not subject to copyright .....	18	
Scrolls not subject to copyright .....	18	
Seals not subject to copyright .....	18	
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Song, when applying for copyright of words of, should designate it a "book" .....	4	10
Specialty act not subject to copyright .....	18	
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Stage curtains not subject to copyright .....	18	
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Stamp. (See Revenue stamp.)		
Stamped envelope for return postage should not be sent .....	3	10
Stamps not subject to copyright .....	18	
Stamps (postage) should not be sent as copyright fees .....	12	20
Should not be sent for return postage .....	3	10
Statuary:		
May be copyrighted .....	4	5
Author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of, may secure copy- right .....	7	30
Description of, must be filed .....	6	40
Photograph of, must be deposited .....	6	40
Statue:		
May be copyrighted .....	4	5
Author, designer, or proprietor of, may secure copyright .....	7	30
Description of, must be filed .....	6	40
Photograph of, must be deposited .....	6	40
"Stickers" not subject to copyright .....	18	
Systems not subject to copyright .....	18	
Tablets not subject to copyright .....	18	
Term of copyright, twenty-eight years .....	12	25
Renewal of, for fourteen years .....	12	35
Test cards not subject to copyright .....	18	
Tickets not subject to copyright .....	18	
Time books not subject to copyright .....	18	

Title:	Page.	Line.
Filing of .....	5	40
Of music .....	6	30
Must be on or before day of publication .....	7	5
Printed or type-written, must be filed .....	5	40
<u>Written</u> , can not be accepted .....	6	20
Send no, unaccompanied by fee for recording .....	2	
Titles, as such, not subject to copyright .....	18	
Titles of libraries not subject to copyright .....	18	
Titles of series not subject to copyright .....	18	
Trade-marks not subject to copyright .....	19	
Translation, right of, exclusive property of author .....	13	35
Translations subject to copyright .....	14	5
Translator may obtain copyright .....	7	40
Trustee, name of, can be used in making application for copyright .....	5	25
Two copies of each article required to be deposited .....	8	20
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Volume, each, of book requires separate copyright entry .....	7	20
Who may secure copyright .....	7	30
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"Work of art" should not be used when applying for copyright .....	4	10
Works in more than one volume .....	7	20
Wrappers not subject to copyright .....	19	